

Fahmi, Gromyko meet

Nov. 3 (R). — Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi were reported meeting in strict secrecy today.

Official sources said no information was available about the meeting, and Mr. Gromyko made no statement when he arrived in the Bulgarian capital from Moscow. He said he was in Sofia to meet Bulgarian leaders.

Egyptian embassy said Mr. Fahmi is expected to have several talks with Mr. Gromyko.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Reconciliatory attitude emerges towards Lebanese ceasefire

Nov. 3 (AFP). — The hardline Palestinian "Rejectionist" faction today will respect the Lebanese ceasefire, the leftist leader, Mr. Kamal Jumblatt reported.

He announced this after conferring here with leaders of the Front, consisting of Palestinian factions refusing any peace settlement with Israel.

Mr. Amine Gemayel, a leader of the Phalangist Party, said.

The trend toward cessation of hostilities continued today, but a few ceasefire violations were reported in the centre of the old quarter of Beirut and in the distant southeastern suburbs.

Some shelling also was reported on the front between Tripoli and Zghorta in the north.

In an effort to assure respect of the ceasefire, the Arab League representative, Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi met today with three Christian religious leaders, Monsignor Ghofril Salibi, the Greek Orthodox Bishop, Antonios Boutros Khoreiche, the Maronite Catholic Patriarch, and Charbel Qassis, Father Superior of the order of Maronite monks.

After the meeting, Father Qassis said he was optimistic that the crisis would end soon.

"We want to believe in the good intentions of the Palestinians despite all that has happened, because it is in their interest to respect the unanimous will of the Arabs, otherwise the Palestinian cause would be lost."

Informed sources said the Arab peace force will reopen the roads linking Beirut to Damascus, Tripoli and Tyre in southern Lebanon.

Local newspapers reported that President Sarkis envisaged selecting a commander for the Arab force from among four senior Lebanese officers who refrained from taking sides in the civil war.



FAMILY WAVE — President-elect Jimmy Carter, his wife Rosalynn and nine-year-old daughter Amy wave to Carter supporters early Wednesday morning as they arrive for a rally at the World Congress Centre in Atlanta, Georgia. (AP wirephoto).

Generally cautious world reaction greets Carter's election

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Agencies). — Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, major allies with whom Mr. Jimmy Carter has pledged America will work more closely, tonight congratulated the president-elect on his victory.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed hopes of a developing understanding between France and the United States. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany said in a message to Mr. Carter: "I look forward to cooperating with you in the coming years."

Prime Minister James Callaghan of financially-ailing Britain, promised in a message he would work closely with the new administration. He earlier told a meeting of industrialists and union leaders he hoped the changeover at the White House would not cause uncertainty and delay in tackling world economic problems.

President Giovanni Leone of Italy looked forward to a reinforcing of Italian-American friendship.

One of Mr. Carter's campaign

criticisms of President Ford's foreign policy was that America tended to pay too much attention to its fellow superpower, the Soviet Union, and not enough to old allies.

Radio Moscow said today that Mr. Carter won after President Ford had shown himself "less of a man of principle than a man of expedience."

The radio suggested that Mr. Ford had been beaten because he allowed himself to be driven to the right before the election campaign began.

Elsewhere, the general opinion about the Carter victory was that it would not substantially affect American foreign policy.

"A change in personnel does not mean a fundamental change in American policy," said Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat van Elslande, whose reaction reflected the general view taken in Brussels, headquarters city of NATO and the European Common Market.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told reporters in Tel Aviv: "There may be a time in the future when we will look back with nostalgia to the days of Dr. Kissinger."

In reply to a question, he added: "I said nostalgia, not longing."

Mr. Menahem Begin, leader of the rightwing Likud opposition, said 1977 could well be a year of pressure on Israel. But it could also be used by Israel as a year of persuasion on the U.S. administration, by reminding the president and Congress of the military and political promises made by the Democrats, he added.

Former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said he was encouraged by Mr. Carter's religious and emotional position on Israel, which he believed reflected the mood of the American people as a whole.

He believed the coming year would bring discussions for some sort of political settlement in the Middle East involving Israeli with-

[Continued on page 6]

Jimmy Carter makes it home with small majority

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (R). — Democrat Jimmy Carter, climaxing a meteoric rise from political obscurity, today won the presidency of the United States after one of the closest-fought campaigns of recent history.

With the final results in the 52-year-old peanut farmer from Georgia had 297 votes in the electoral college against 241 for President Ford who won the largest state delegation, California, with its 45 votes. In popular votes, he led the president by 40 million to 38 million.

The former Georgia governor, a political unknown a year ago, won the election on a platform which promises a host of innovations and strong leadership.

His voice choking with emotion, he told a crowd of 1,000 people clustered in the main square of his home town of Plains, Georgia after his victory: "I think the sun is rising on a beautiful new day for this country."

President Ford, the first White House incumbent to be defeated since 1932, waited for more than eight hours after the result had become clear before conceding.

Then he sent a telegram to Mr. Carter saying "It is apparent now that you have won our long and intense struggle. I congratulate you on your victory."

The president said divisions must be set aside and added: "You will have my complete and wholehearted support as you take the oath of office this January."

While winning the presidency which they lost to Mr. Richard Nixon in 1968, the Democrats also kept control of Congress in yesterday's voting, promising an end to eight years of feuding between the executive and legislative branches of government.

Elected as vice president was a liberal Minnesota Democrat Walter Mondale, 48, who gave up his bid for the presidency two years ago.

As expected, the Carter victory brought a sharp reaction on Wall Street. Shares on the New York stock exchange dropped sharply.

Mr. Carter, the first man from the deep south to win the presidency since 1849, is pledged to spend public money to help create jobs for more than seven million unemployed Americans.

But, despite all the months of campaigning, his exact views on economic policy remain something of a mystery.

In foreign policy, he has pledged to make the North Atlantic alliance and the U.S. relationship with Japan the foundation of his conduct.

His presidency will mean the departure of Dr. Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Carter has not said who he will put in charge of the state department, but Polish-born Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski, an expert on communist affairs, is regarded as a possible successor to Dr. Kissinger.

Ford makes a sympathetic exit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (Agencies). — President Ford today conceded victory in the U.S. presidential election to Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Ford, whose voice was so hoarse he could hardly speak, told reporters in the White House press room that he had telephoned Mr. Carter this morning.

But his concession statement, in the form of a telegram he sent Mr. Carter, was read for him by his wife, Betty, as Mr. Ford stood behind her.

The president had tears in his eyes as Mrs. Ford read the text. In it, he assured the Georgian of his "sincere and wholehearted support" when Mr. Carter takes office on Jan. 20. The outgoing president also pledged that members of his cabinet would make every effort to facilitate the transfer of power.

Reading the text before reporters and television cameras in the White House press room, Mrs. Ford spoke firmly and clearly Mr. Ford kept his eyes fastened on his wife, while their daughter Susan, flanked by her brothers, cried as she looked at her father.

The Ford family then moved among journalists in the room, shaking hands all around and thanking those who had followed the campaign throughout.

Mr. Ford, visibly tired from the long process, is to leave next week for a week's vacation in sunny Palm Springs, California.

He will then resume his duties at the White House until Jan. 20, when Jimmy Carter is to be inaugurated as the 39th president of the United States.

And while the commentators were speaking of Jimmy Carter's political miracle, perhaps the people in the White House were thinking of the one almost wrought by Gerald Ford.

Last summer the public opinion polls had him trailing Mr. Carter by more than 30 percentage points. Mr. Carter's lead could not be overtaken, the experts said.

But Mr. Ford narrowed the gap between himself and Mr. Carter to the point where the last polls declared the contest too close to call.

Israeli vehicle blown up

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (AFP). — The Palestinian news agency Wafa today reported that a Palestinian combat group last night destroyed an Israeli military vehicle in southern Lebanon and killed or wounded the occupants.

The vehicle, travelling in the frontier zone controlled by Lebanese forces, was attacked with rockets, grenades and machinegun fire.

The agency added that Israeli forces launched retaliatory artillery against Palestinian positions. An Israeli helicopter picked up the dead and wounded, Wafa said.

2 Arabs shot by Israeli forces

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (R). — A woman and a schoolboy were injured when Israeli forces opened fire during a demonstration in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus today, army sources said.

The woman was sent home after treatment but the youth is being treated in hospital for a bullet wound in the leg, they said.

Tear gas was used to disperse groups of schoolgirls demonstrating at two schools in the town, the sources added.

The demonstrations, during which pupils were reported to have built barricades in the main street and stoned police and soldiers, were a continuation of yesterday's demonstrations.

Army sources said demonstrations on Nov. 2 marked the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration in which the British in 1917 promised to facilitate establishment of a "national home" for the Jews in Palestine.

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King Khaled confers with French defence minister

AMMAN, Nov. 3 (R). — French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges, in Saudi Arabia for talks on establishing an Arab armaments industry, had talks today with King Khaled, Riyadh Radio reported.

The French minister, who arrived in the Saudi capital yesterday, also met the Saudi Minister of Defence, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.

The French minister's visit had been described as being intended to speed the establishment of an Arab arms industry with French assistance.

Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar agreed last year to put \$1 billion into the industry, which will use Egyptian labour.

The Saudi Press Agency said Prince Sultan would pay a one-day visit to Jordan on Sunday, and then continue to London for an official visit.

In Jordan, he would attend a parade of the Saudi brigade stationed here since 1967.



TEARFUL DEDICATION — President Gerald Ford wipes a tear from his eye during the dedication of a mural depicting his career at the Kent Co. airport terminal in Grand Rapids, Michigan Tuesday. The president was on his way to Washington. (AP wirephoto).

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Managing Editor: Rami G. Khouri
Deputy Managing Editor: Jenab Tutunji
Associate Editor: Bassam Bishuti
Senior Editor: Salem Nahhas

Board of Directors:
Juma'a Hamad,
Mohamad Amad,
Mahmoud Al Kayed
Responsible Editor:
Mohamad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

Resume breathing

Mr. Jimmy Carter has pulled off quite a remarkable political achievement in winning the presidency of the United States, and, like any victor in any publicly fought contest, he has our congratulations and sincere best wishes for success. It has been and remains our opinion that the entire presidential campaign this past year has been pumped up with too much of the theatrical stuffing that is supposed to create drama where there is none, and high drama where there is only street theatre. But if one forgets the 30 per cent leads Mr. Carter once had in the opinion polls, the passing saga of Richard Schweiker, the (one supposes still simmering) Panama Canal question, the freedom of Poland and the security of Yugoslavia -- and all these and other similar matters are best forgotten -- one comes out of this long campaign season with an overwhelming sense of relief that it is mercifully over, the inevitable sense of happiness to be shared with the Carter family, and the lasting judgement that the real victors in this whole bewildering process are the American people who have such an awesome electoral system to play with.

Mr. Carter has said many things during the heat of battle that were intended solely for consumption by voter-actors ancillary to the main contest between the lions. Like all new American presidents, or office holders anywhere, he shall have his honeymoon, after which the novelty of his incumbency shall have to be replaced by the substance of his programmes. Much of what he has said during the past year will be largely forgotten by all, as well it should be.

We are especially interested to see what he does in cranking up the dormant American initiative to help resolve the Middle East conflict. It has been the universal attitude that nothing new will be done in the Middle East until after the American presidential election and until the Lebanese war is tamed, if not ended. The election is over, and the Lebanese war is slowly winding down, and thus one can perhaps expect some signals shortly from the United States about the tenor of Carter administration plans -- if any -- to prod the process of peace-making in the Middle East. But this will have to await the end of the honeymoon, which is probably how long it will take all concerned to forget all the silly things that Mr. Carter said about the Middle East, the Arabs and Israel during his long campaign. Our suspicion is that Mr. Carter will be the first to experience severe loss of memory in this case, as he will shortly discover that all his campaign rhetoric about the Arab-Israeli dispute, if it were applied, would produce a far too restrictive and unrealistic approach to do anything in the Middle East but prolong the stalemate and prod the wild people.

It is an act of realism to keep one eye posted on the Middle East and the other on Washington when anticipating the next move in the Arab-Israeli peace process. But we do not expect Mr. Carter to really look at this matter with any degree of urgency for at least another six or nine months. The tone and theme of his campaign centred around his belief that he could rekindle in the American people a spirit of goodness and benevolence that he thinks has been missing for too long. It is within the United States itself, working on domestic social and economic questions, that he will seek to fulfil his campaign promises and pay off his implicit campaign debts. He does not plan to make America great again by making Palestine peaceful again, so we look for him to spend the next year tinkering with people, programmes and governmental structures within the borders of his own land.

Now that the election is over, there is the feeling that all can resume breathing again. The next several months, at least, will be playtime for everybody, and we shall be happy to join in the fun of having something and somebody new to play with.

But behind the facade of novelty and mystery remains the sobering fact -- sobering to us at least -- that the policy of the United States is very much to blame for the continued state of war and negativism that persists throughout the Middle East, and especially in Palestine. It is a question that Mr. Carter can ponder in between his philosophical readings and his vivacious odysseys through the dimly lit halls of temporal lust, but it is one that President Carter may wisely decide to deal with during 1977. And if there is one thing we look forward to, it is a President Carter who has the ability and the desire to deal with things wisely. Inshallah, but until then, ahlan wa sahlan.

EEC pledges \$ 50 million for development projects

AMMAN (JNA). — The European Economic Community (EEC) has pledged to provide Jordan with a \$22 million grant, another \$22 million in commercial loans and a \$4 million loan at easy terms and nominal interest rates to help the country implement its five-year plan development projects, the Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Tawfik Batarseh, said Monday.

Dutch delegation discusses import of vegetables, fruit

AMMAN (JNA). — A Dutch delegation, currently on a visit here to explore the possibility of importing Jordanian vegetables and fruits Wednesday met with the Minister of Supply and Agriculture, Mr. Salah Jum'a and briefed him on the discussions they had had with the pertinent authorities on the subject.

The Dutch team had held a series of meetings with officials at the various agricultural production and marketing centres, in particular the Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

The Dutch team which extended an invitation to Mr. Jum'a to visit the Netherlands, includes Messrs. Jean Cartieny, Bob Kamphuis and Azmi Farrah. (No titles for these gentlemen were disclosed by the Jordan News Agency.)

National Notes

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam received Jordan's former Ambassador to Nationalist China, Mr. Fathi Yassin, and the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Amman Wednesday.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply, Mr. Salah Jum'a, Wednesday decided to allow the purchase of olive oil from the West Bank as of Nov. 1.

Mr. Batarseh, who represented Jordan at the industrial committee which issued from the Euro-Arab dialogue, added that EEC countries have agreed to give free access for Jordanian products, to unlimit quantities to be imported and to exempt them from any customs duties, as of July 1977.

Free access of Jordanian raw materials, in particular phosphates, will be allowed into EEC countries and exempted from customs duties, Mr. Batarseh added.

The ECC will also offer customs exemptions to Jordanian agricultural products ranging between 40 and 80 per cent of the tariffs applied in EEC-member states.

Council of Ministers to convene in Karak

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet convenes in Karak Tuesday morning to assess, on the spot, the needs of the Karak Governorate and discuss the problems encountered by its citizens and public officials.

The meeting is part of the government's policy to hold periodic sessions in various parts of the country in order to keep in close contact with the citizens.

The Cabinet had previously held two of its sessions in places other than Amman. The first was held in the Irbid Governorate and the second in the Ma'an Governorate.



Jordanians and Americans gathered at the American Centre here Wednesday to watch the returns of the U.S. presidential election as they came in on the tote board.

Airline companies to meet in Aqaba

AMMAN (JNA). — Executives of airline companies whose airplanes fly in and out of Jordan's three main airports, Charles de Gaulle, Le Bourget and Orly will meet in Aqaba Saturday to discuss questions of security, customs, airport taxes and air traffic in international airports.

The meeting is organized by Alia in cooperation with a number of the attending companies.

The meeting will also discuss the agenda of IATA for the coming year.

In addition the meeting will be attended by the directors of security, customs and immigration at the three French airports.

Alia has prepared, for the occasion, a programme for the participants to visit Jordan's archaeological and tourist sites to become familiarised with the many aspects of the country's economic and social progress.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Lebanon and the U.N. Secretary Council's debate on the situation in the occupied Arab territories were discussed by the Jordanian Arabic dailies Wednesday, while Al Ahram of Cairo took up the subjects of the Israeli economic crisis and opportunities for an Arab economic movement in the area.

On Lebanon, Al Ra'i says that it seems there is a misunderstanding over the eighth Arab Cairo summit resolutions among Lebanese and Arab parties involved in the Lebanese crisis.

The summit decision on the formation of the Arab deterrent force and placing them under the disposal of the Lebanese president means the following facts.

First this force will not be an observation force like the United Nations' which only takes notice of ceasefire violations, but is a striking force which will carry out an absolute military security duty.

Second, this force will not be stationed on the confrontation lines to maintain spheres of influence for this side or the other, but is a mobile force whose duty is to encounter any disturbance of Lebanon's territorial integrity and unity of the Lebanese unitary authority over the soil of Lebanon.

Third, the deployment of these troops under the command of the Lebanese head of state, the representative of legitimacy, means the rejection of any fighting trends among the belligerent factions and the affirmation of the return to the normal Lebanese political unity.

Al Dustour refers to the Security Council debate, which will be resumed tomorrow (Thursday), on "Israeli aggressive acts in the occupied West Bank". It recalls that the situation in the occupied Arab was discussed by the eighth Arab summit as a separate item on its agenda.

The Arab atmosphere, with re-

gard to the Security Council's debate on this question, is now much more favourable than it was when the same issue was discussed in the same place last May. This fact, the paper says, would lend to the issue more international weight, which will spur the world community to face its responsibility towards what is now happening in the occupied land, especially the West Bank.

On the same subject Al Sha'b wants to place several facts before the Security Council "pending resumption of its debate tomorrow."

These facts are: Israel's establishment in Palestine contradicts the charter of the United Nations which gives it no right to cut off part of the Arab homeland and pass it on to motley groups of strangers after the eviction of its legitimate inhabitants. Despite the fact that Israel was created by the United Nations, as a result of this organisation's being carried away by a host of mistakes and historical and legal misinterpretations, the Zionist state was the least grateful member for the United Nations' favour, if not the only ungrateful one, and the most disobedient and defying of the principles, legitimacy and morality of the world organisation. The Un-

ited Nation's reticence over Israel's rejections of its resolutions, appeals and recommendations, has encouraged the Zionist state to go ahead with its racist and aggressive policies, unheeding of U.N. resolutions. Finally, that this continued connivance poses direct threats not only to peace in this part of the world but also to world peace as a whole.

Under the heading "Israel's economic crisis and Arab moves," Cairo's Al Ahram Wednesday said it was not the first time that Israel was hit by an economic depression but surely it is a significant landmark on the ebbing of the much repeated fable about Israel's invincible economic power.

Referring to Israel's "production sluggishness, unemployment, recurrent strikes, continuous devaluation of the lira, the world's highest inflation rate of 30 per cent and Israel's dependence on foreign aid, Al Ahram thinks that, in view of all this, there is an ample scope for an Arab move to take place on the economic front, not only by the intensification of the boycott against Israel or by bringing pressure to bear in the field of aid, but, also, for taking an economic initiative in the region.

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT...

Interesting, clever, comprehensive; but I can't agree with certain parts thereof!

I read with great interest the excellent report of Mrs. Zia Ul Qamar on her visit (on behalf of the Jordan Times) to the British Home Exhibition organised by SATRACO in the Professional's Association Hall in Shmeisani, Amman. I must admit that I really admired her clever style and good sense of humour as expressed in her well-written report, but certain remarks she made were inaccurate and rather unfair.

As for the fact she "cannot possibly afford it," I may suggest that she was more concerned about the more expensive items in the exhibition; otherwise she would have been satisfied with the reasonably-priced, moderate items. Fortunately, the majority of visitors were in disagreement with Mrs. Ul Qamar on this specific point. More than half the items in the exhibition were sold during the first two days, and the volume of orders placed has exceeded all expectations.

Both the manufacturers and the organisers, I assure you are fully aware of the fact that Jordan is a non-oil-producing country. The manufacturers were anxious to seize and develop a new market. SATRACO both as an agent and organiser, was equally anxious to establish itself as a leading importer of reliable furniture. We were both concerned about the future rather than the present. Prices have been studied carefully and revised several times in a sincere attempt to render them within the reach of everyone. In many cases, our prices were even below those quoted for the locally produced furniture despite the customs and freight charge differences.

The fitted kitchens have really been a great success. The two displayed kitchens were sold in the first hour. More than 30 others have been ordered so far. Their prices are considered very reasonable, and it should be noted in the interest of fairness:

- that the total price for the complete fitted kitchen was below JD 1,000 and not a couple of thousand, as erroneously reported;
- that there is neither a refrigerator nor a deep freeze in the kitchens;
- that both the oven and the stoves are electrical, not gas.

Mrs. Ul Qamar made a very unfair remark when referring to her interview with our Commercial Manager, Mr. Michael Chapman-Pincher. She suggested that our Mike has forgotten the traditional Arab hospitality, thus awfully misinterpreting his statement. She has simply overlooked several facts including:

- When Mr. Pincher referred to Jordanians eating more than British, he was jokingly referring to myself, being double his size.
- Mr. Pincher has been in Jordan a long enough time to know and appreciate the traditional Arab hospitality as practised during his visits to all parts of the country, and Mr. Pincher, residing in Amman, has many Arab friends who have convinced him of what Mrs. Ul Qamar suggests.

The exhibition was a mere experiment to study the requirements of our Jordanian market before establishing our own showroom. The remarks and comments made will be most useful in guiding our future activities towards the maximum satisfaction of our clients. I really wish to thank Mrs. Ul Qamar and the Jordan Times for the objective remarks regarding the bedrooms, the upholstery, the master's chair and, of course, the prices. Unfortunately the current exhibition has not succeeded in bolstering the stumbling pound sterling which continues its downward trend.

-- Wasef Taher,
Managing Director,
SATRACO Co. Ltd.,
Amman.

GOT ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

If you have something to say, the Jordan Times would like you to say it to all our readers, through our open column "Another Viewpoint..."

Articles and opinions in good taste and within bounds of the law will be considered for publication. Pieces of 500 words or less have a better chance of being published than longer ones, and all submissions should be typed, double spaced and signed with the writer's full name and address. In special cases, the author's name may be withheld from publication.

If you have another viewpoint... we'd like to let the world know about it. Send all submissions to: The Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling	530.0	536.0
Swiss franc	136.5	136.8
German mark	138.2	138.6
French franc	66.8	67.1
Italian lira (for every 100)	38.5	38.7
Syrian pound	81.9	82.3
Lebanese pound	118.0	120.9
Saudi riyal	95.5	96.2
Iraqi dinar	960.0	965.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1116.4	1117.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.3	85.0
Libyan dinar	725.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	475.0	485.0

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كلان الاصل

Jimmy Carter's mom says he is gentle, but has "an iron curtain"

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AFP). — Mr. Jimmy Carter, aged 52, will be the 39th president of the United States and will enter the White House on Jan. 20.

The man is made of steel: The famous smile mirrors an ambition, backed by confidence.

His mother, Lillian, his most devoted supporter, said that he would on the one hand be gentle, but when he wanted to get something, "an iron curtain" fell.

It required will power for this southern peanut farmer from Plains, a Georgia town with a total population of 683, an unknown in the political world and even in his own party, to reach the highest office in the United States.

Jimmy Carter, in a sense, is the incarnation of the American dream. James Earl Carter, he prefers to keep his nickname "Jimmy", though it is a false invitation to intimacy, has always been a "loner", concerned to control his emotions and each of his gestures.

His closest colleagues stressed that it was not in his nature to seek advice. Shrewd, highly intelligent, obsessed by punctuality and devotion of humour, he has pulled off the age of 52 a calculated electoral coup, planned over four months ago in an unimaginable campaign.

All smiles, blue eyes which can either fix or coax, greying hair,

a few freckles, he has built his success more on behaviour than on a programme.

He has been the first to define 1976, Bicentennial year, as the year of faith, of desire for confidence, in which ideology would have in politics only a secondary role following the traumatic experiences of the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.

His secret is simple. He is not a lawyer or legislator. The country will be able to have again a government as good and decent as the

American people itself.

An uncertain existentialist as he likes to refer to himself, Jimmy Carter cultivates a vague resemblance to John Kennedy, aware of the suspicions that strong moral convictions cause, convictions which have their origins in religious beliefs which he does not hide.

He likes to show that he is one of the boys, as he showed in his interview with Playboy magazine about his sexual fantasies.

Between the words of a song of Bob Dylan or a poem by Dylan

Thomas, Mr. Carter, who has an enormous appetite for reading, likes above all to quote two philosophers -- Reinhold Niebuhr and Kierkegaard.

Mr. Jimmy Carter has succeeded in winning favour with "the Yankees", which no southerner had managed to do since President Zachary Taylor in 1848.

Carter has emerged from anonymity in several months but his character and his half-tone words mean that he remains an enigma. It is no longer now Jimmy who? but Jimmy what?

... but nobody else seems to know much more about him

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AFP). — A wind of change, even panic, is blowing through the corridors of power in Washington and Wall Street now that the "nobody from Georgia" will go to the White House next Jan. 20.

For many businessmen, bankers and civil servants as well as for American ambassadors abroad and foreign diplomats here, and for many journalists as well as members of the "establishment", Mr. Jimmy Carter, for a long time held in contempt, remains a mystery.

Nobody for a moment doubts the dynamism and intelligence of the Georgia peanut farmer, and few people really regret the passing of the transitional President Gerald Ford.

Everybody here agrees that Mr. Carter has succeeded in doing what no other man since Franklin D. Roosevelt had done for the Democratic party -- putting together a broad coalition.

We know that Mr. Carter can be a hard man and that he has a few scores to settle, while his team of young advisers from Atlanta, who handled his campaign so brilliantly, and sometimes so erratically, are all more or less unknowns.

What are the aims of these advisers, most of whom come from the state of Georgia?

Foreign diplomats based in Washington will have to make contacts with a completely new presidential team -- so also will many leading journalists -- and this is always an exhausting exercise.

About 2,200 civil servants got their jobs because they were Republicans. Many have spent sleepless nights over the past month.

Mr. Jimmy Carter and his wife Rosalynn have only made brief forays to the political circles in Washington. Their direct way of expressing themselves -- with a southern drawing accent in addition -- did not attract people.

Mr. William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, who is politically ambitious, was due to leave the government by the end of the year, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will also bow out.

It has been said that after having directed U.S. foreign policy for eight years, often with remarkably good humour, Mr. Kissinger has in any case been thinking of retirement from the government.

Whatever happens, the arrival of Jimmy Carter and his team heralds profound changes which some will greet with grinding of teeth and others with cries of joy.

African states ask U.N. to condemn the "racist regime" of South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 3 (AFP). — Following is the text of the "overall resolution" on the situation in South Africa tabled at the General Assembly yesterday by 24 African states:

1. Proclaims that the racist regime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa.

2. Reaffirms that the national liberation movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity, the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people.

3. Strongly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its criminal policies and practices of apartheid, its massacres of black people, including school-children, and its ruthless repression against all those struggling against apartheid.

4. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements by all possible means, for the seizure of power by the people and the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination.

5. Recognises, in particular, that the consistent defiance by the racist regime of South Africa of United Nations resolutions on apartheid and the continued brutal repression, including indiscriminate mass killings, by that regime leave no alternative to the oppressed people of South Africa but to resort to armed struggle to achieve their legitimate rights.

6. Declares that the situation in South Africa, resulting from the policies and actions of the racist regime, constitutes a grave threat to the peace, requiring action under chapter VII of the charter of the United Nations.

7. Demands the cessation of any form of military and nuclear cooperation with the racist regime of South Africa.

8. Condemns the oppressive regime in South Africa for enco-

uragement of the activities of the mercenaries and their organisations in its territory and for their use against the African peoples and member states of the Organisation of African Unity.

9. Appeals urgently to all states to enact laws declaring the recruitment, financing, training, transit and assembly of mercenaries for the racist regime of South Africa in their territories a punishable crime and prohibiting their citizens from enlisting as mercenaries.

10. Calls upon the governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, in particular:

(A) — to desist from misusing their veto power in the Security Council to protect the South African racist regime.

(B) — to enable the Security Council to determine the existence in South Africa of a threat to the peace and exercise its responsibilities under the charter.

(C) — not to obstruct but to facilitate the adoption of a mandatory arms embargo and other indispensable measures, under chapter VII of the charter, to deal with the grave situation in South Africa.

11. Appeals to all states and organisations to provide all assistance required by the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements during their legitimate struggle, in the light of the recommendation of the special committee against apartheid.

12. Further calls upon member states and the specialised agencies, through emergency joint projects and financial assistance, to help Lesotho and other countries bordering South Africa to ensure the provision of educational facilities to the rapidly growing number of refugee students from South Africa.

13. Appeals to all governments which have not yet done so to become parties to the international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid.

14. Proclaims June 16 as International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa and calls upon member states to commemorate this day in the most fitting manner.

Filler: The largest balls of string on record are ones both of 11 ft. (3.35 m.) in diameter, weighing 4½ tonnes, amassed by Francis A. Johnson of Darwin, Minnesota, USA, since 1950 and Frank Stoeber of Cawker City, Kansas, since at least 1962.

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12.00 Pop session (Part I)	5.30 Pop session (Part III)
1.00 News summary	6.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part II)	6.03 Listener's choice
2.00 News bulletin	6.30 Pop music U.S.A.
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2.30 Comedy	7.10 News reports
	7.30 Sign off

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10.00 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca
10.30 Cairo
11.35 London (BA)
12.15 Kuwait (KAC)
12.30 Paris
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok
21.30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)

Arrivals:

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8.00 Cairo (EA)
8.40 Dhahran, Kuwait
8.50 Baghdad
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
17.10 London
17.15 Cairo
17.40 Copenhagen, Vienna
18.15 Rome
20.00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20.20 Riyadh (SDI)

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05.00 News; 24 hours	13.45 Radio theatre
05.30 Composer of the week	14.30 Matthew on Music
05.45 The World today	15.00 Radio newsreel
06.00 News; Press review	15.15 Outlook
06.30 Baker's Half Dozen	16.00 News; commentary
07.00 News; 24 hours	18.15 Contemporary Music
07.30 Composer of the week	18.45 The World today
07.45 Wars that changed the World	17.00 News
08.00 News	17.09 Contemporary Music
08.15 International Soccer Special	17.25 Music from Ireland
08.30 Farming World	17.40 Book Choice
09.00 News; UK press review	17.45 Sports Round-up
09.15 The World today	18.00 News; radio newsreel
09.30 Financial news	18.30 Baker's half-dozen
09.45 Music Now	19.00 News; Outlook
10.15 Wales '76	19.42 Stock market
10.30 Your Verdict	19.45 Beat is Black
11.00 News	20.00 World news; 24 hours
11.15 Autumn '56	20.30 A Jolly Good Show
11.30 The Crisis of Capitalism	21.15 People and Politics
12.00 Radio newsreel	21.30 Featuring...
12.15 Top twenty	21.45 Paperbacks
12.45 Sports round-up	22.00 News; The World today
13.00 News; 24 hours	22.25 Financial news
	22.35 Gilbert and Sullivan
	22.45 Sports round-up
	23.00 News; commentary

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Channel 3 & 6	9.00 Quiz programme
6.00 Quran	10.00 Play
6.05 Cartoons	Channel 6
6.30 On we go	7.30 News in Hebrew
7.00 Time to remember	7.45 Varieties
8.00 News in Arabic	8.30 Bless this house
Channel 3	9.10 Invisible man
7.30 Science and life	10.00 News in English
8.30 Arabic series	10.15 Petrocelli

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Controversy rages again over Soviet succession

MOSCOW, (CSM). — The sudden public reappearance of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, almost three months after his last public ceremony, has revived speculation here on the line of succession to Leonid Brezhnev as the top man in the Soviet Union.

Kremlin watchers here are looking carefully for confirmation or at least hints of the succession scenario they have projected.

The heir apparent to Mr. Brezhnev remains Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Communist Party Politburo. He seems to take charge whenever Mr. Brezhnev is away, and Mr. Kirilenko's recent 70th birthday was marked with what analysts saw as significant pomp.

But Mr. Kirilenko, who is a few months older than Mr. Brezhnev, is seen as a caretaker leader only.

Western analysts say the next in line is Fyodor Kulakov, a wavy-haired, bushy-browed member of the Politburo who once managed a section of a sugar mill and who completed a degree in agriculture by correspondence at the age of 39. Mr. Kulakov is 12 years younger than Mr. Brezhnev and would represent a significant generation

change if he succeeded any time soon.

Recently he has been prominent in the press here. He was chosen to attend party congresses in Bulgaria and Mongolia; Mr. Brezhnev himself attended the previous congresses in those capitals.

Here are some of the possible changes Western Kremlin experts are pondering:

— Whether Mr. Kosygin, almost three years older than Mr. Brezhnev, will leave his arduous post and replace Nikolai Podgorny as top man of the government (as distinct from party). Speculation was fuelled by the reports that he had suffered a stroke during the summer and then had a relapse. Some other observers think he might retire.

Now that he has been shown chatting and shaking hands at an airport welcoming ceremony for a visiting Mongolian leader, speculation has redoubled.

— Whether younger figures such as Grigori Romanov (Politburo member and Leningrad party chief) or Vladimir Shcherbitsky (Politburo colleague and Ukrainian party chief) will be brought to Moscow, perhaps to fill the vacant trade union affairs seat on the

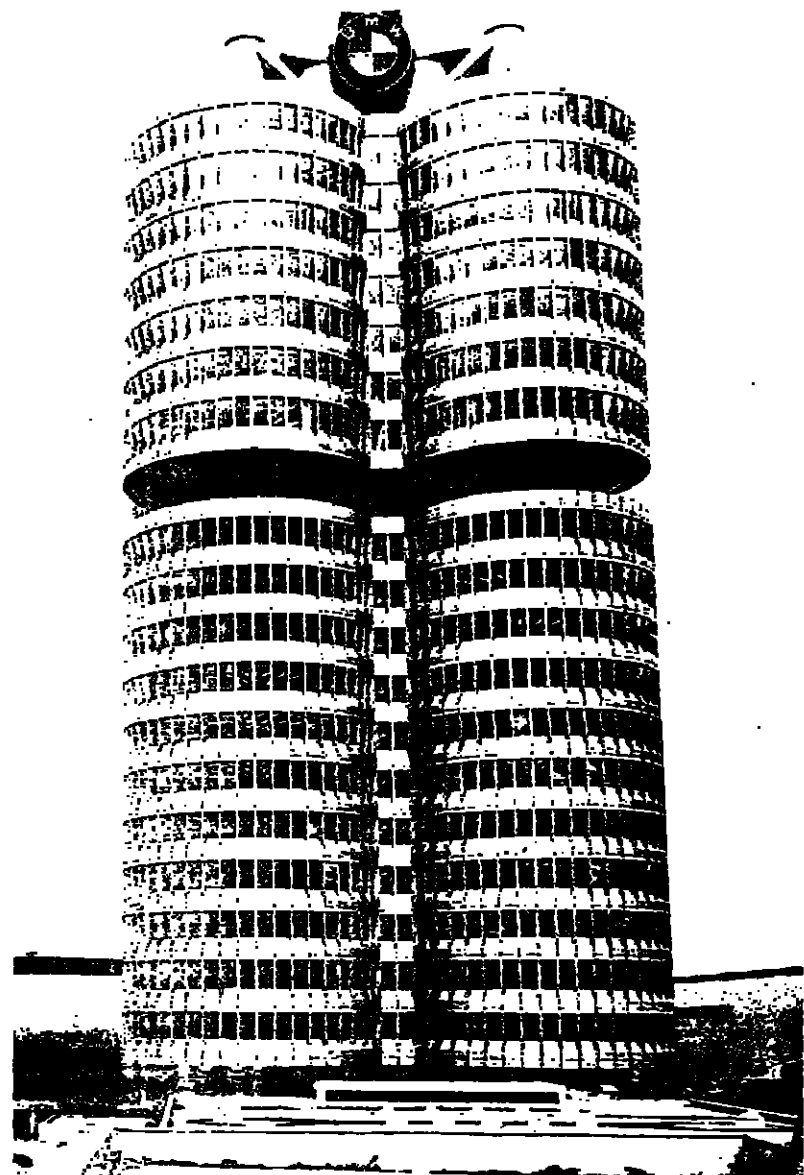
secretariat. That seat was last held by the demoted Alexander Shelepin.

— Whether Kirill Mazurov, first deputy premier, will succeed Mr. Kosygin, and whether Brezhnev protege Nikolai Tokhonov, recently appointed to equal rank, will be given Politburo status (perhaps as a non-voting member).

— Whether party ideologist Mikhail Suslov retires, leaving a gap in the Politburo that might be filled by non-voting member Boris Ponomarev.

— Whether Mr. Podgorny might be replaced by Andrei Gromyko, long-time Foreign Minister. Some analysts believe Mr. Gromyko's shoes could be capably filled by Ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobrynin.

— Whether Mr. Brezhnev himself, conscious of Western criticism that Moscow cannot handle succession in an orderly way, might even promote Mr. Kirilenko to a re-instituted post of first party secretary, leaving real power in his own hands. Mr. Brezhnev could call another Central Committee meeting later in the year or make an announcement at his own 70th birthday celebrations on Dec. 19.



Bayerischen Motoren Werke (BMW) headquarters in Munich -- one of Germany's economic pillars.

Economic weaknesses pose problems for new W. German govt.

BONN, (CSM). — West Germany's coalition government — given a new but slim mandate by voters here a month ago — starts a new four-year term facing a long list of structural economic problems.

But it must first be said that the country, under the Social-Democrat (SPD) — Free Democrat (FDP) left-of-centre coalition, withstood the 1974-1975 recession better than any other Western nation. The inflation rate is now only 4 per cent, unemployment 3.9 per cent (but this will worsen as winter sets in), and general growth is under way here, as it has been since mid-1975. But the rate of growth has just begun to slacken.

To support its unemployed over the last two years, however, and to smooth out the recession, all levels of government borrowed over \$40 billion over the last two years and will borrow another \$20 billion next year.

Germany has never before experienced such massive deficit financing. It means, in practical terms, that the coalition has little financial room now to push the economy ahead.

At the same time, the business community considers the investment climate poor. The funds for unemployment, retirement, and national health insurance payments are strained to the point where action will soon be demanded; domestic private consumption is flat; and export partners in the European Community are deflating to fight inflation.

Health costs are exploding, and doctors and patients are abusing the compulsory system. The buying power of workers' net income has slipped below the previous year's level, suggesting that unions may make high wage demands at the beginning of 1977.

To add to the challenge, the unemployment problem is partially structural and will change only gradually. And the work force is growing with the influx of youngsters born in a "baby mountain" of high-birthrate years, a trend that will continue until 1985.

Another problem in this market economy with strong built-in social security measures is that business faces new structural problems. For years business gained rapidly in productivity and building of markets.

But technological advance has brought firms to a level now even with many areas in the U.S. and

Third World countries now compete in areas the industrialised lands formerly had all to themselves. Germany is poor in raw materials and was hit hard by the oil crisis and oil price increases. Increasing raw material prices have hurt.

New markets and increases in productivity will come harder than in earlier years, experts say.

To top it all off, the federal government must soon raise the value-added tax from 11 per cent to 13 per cent.

The question on everyone's mind is: "How can a government with only an eight-vote majority in Parliament deal with the situation?" The Social Democrats' small political partner, the FDP, clearly has different philosophical views on how to handle health insurance and pensions if "push comes to shove." Such social costs have risen 100 per cent in eight years. A serious dispute could lead to a vote of "no confidence."

FDP leaders say that the close majority will force the partners to work together more closely than ever. This remains to be seen.

If private consumption stays flat, and if business doesn't invest more heavily, and if the world's economic recovery staggers (Germany obtains 25 per cent of its GNP from exports), the federal government may be forced to take the escalator clause out of the retirement pension programme and to cut back on health insurance benefits.

This would make for explosive politics. The opposition Christian Democrats (CDU) and Christian Social Union (CSU) control the upper house, which must pass legislation with social cost price tags (because the upper house represents the states and the states manage the social benefits funds).

The situation seems to foretell a period of uncertainty in German political, business, and economic life. The business community feels that decisive action could come only from a CDU/FDP coalition.

But the FDP leadership is strongly committed to the SPD — so far. The opposition would like to change this.

The talented Chancellor Helmut Schmidt — who has good contacts with both the unions and the business community — will find his managerial and diplomatic talents thoroughly tested.

Italian Communists under criticism for supporting austerity measures

ROME, (CSM). — Italy's powerful Communist Party is coming under growing criticism from rank-and-file members for supporting the new Christian Democrat government's austerity programme.

Reading carefully between the lines in the Communist and left-wing press, it is clear that many of those who voted Communist in last June's general election are questioning the wisdom of party policy in going along with the new Italian government's attack on workers' living standards.

Giulio Andreotti, the Prime Minister, had decided on a series of savage austerity measures to combat inflation, a heavy balance of payments deficit, and international speculation against the lira. The measures include: the abolition of five religious public holidays, an unprecedented measure agreed to with the Vatican; a 24 per cent increase in the cost of petrol; and a freeze on index-linked increases of incomes over \$7,000 a year.

Railway fares, postal charges, and most other public-service tariffs are also being increased to soak up spending capacity. What Communist Party supporters want to know is how the sacrifices being demanded by the new minority Christian Democrat government — and agreed to in principle with the Communist leadership — square with Communist claims that their aim is to enter govern-

ment and share the running of the country.

To many Italians, it looks as if the Christian Democrats — who have been running the country uninterruptedly since World War II — are carrying on exactly as before, in spite of the clear warning delivered by the electorate at the June general election. In that election the Communists pushed their share of the vote ahead by seven per cent. As a leading political commentator, Giorgio Galli, pointedly asked last week, is the Italian Communist Party going to respect this mandate or subordinate it to a strategy projected towards the year 2000?

Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer is seriously concerned about the growing mood of discontent and the growing charge from the ranks that he has failed to get a *quid pro quo* from the government in exchange for the party's acceptance of the austerity package.

Motorists in particular (which means the vast majority of the population) feel unfairly penalised by the increase in petrol tax — Italy now has the highest petrol price in Western Europe (more than \$2.40 a gallon) — and by a special automobile tax levied to pay for disaster relief in the earthquake zone of Friuli. The Communists have said they intend to exercise strict control through parliament of the way in which the thousands of millions of dollars

plucked from workers' and especially motorists' pockets is going to be spent by the government.

For the moment the limelight in parliament belongs to the four newly elected Radical deputies who have been using unorthodox methods to draw attention to their existence.

The Radicals represent a minute fraction of the electorate, but they have been the prime movers behind some of the most important and controversial social reform movements of recent years, including divorce and abortion law reform.

Their leader, Marco Pannella, frequently uses hunger strikes as a means of attracting public attention to his campaigns.

The Radicals have upset many deputies by their obstructionist tactics in parliament, walking out of the chamber when they fail to get what they consider a fair hearing or getting thrown out by ushers when they tried to occupy seats by the side of the Communists in the Chamber of Deputies which had not been assigned to them.

By their parliamentary guerrilla tactics (which include the tabling of hundreds of awkward questions for the government) and by their espousal of contentious causes, the Radicals threaten to steal the thunder of the whole leftwing as the political champions of the underprivileged sections of Italian society.

Afrikaans church takes its turn to criticise apartheid

CAPE TOWN, (CSM). — Some highly respected academics in the Afrikaans reformed church, previously among the pillars of the ruling National Party, have turned devastatingly critical of South African government policy.

At a recent meeting in the university town of Potchefstroom in the Transvaal Province, delegates to a conference called by the Afrikaans Calvinistic Movement declared that there would be more justice in South Africa today for everybody if it were run by black Christians, rather than by the present white government.

Potchefstroom University is the seat of the important Afrikaans Gereformeerde Kerk, one of the three Afrikaans "reformed" churches that dominate the religious life of the Afrikaner, numerically the biggest white group, which overwhelmingly supports the National Party.

Afrikaans newspapers have described the speeches at the Afrikaans Calvinistic Movement meeting there as "an Afrikaans intellectual revolt," and said they were the most open criticism of government policy that had ever come from Afrikaans intellectuals.

South Africa's whole system of apartheid or "separate development" of the races was questioned, and suggestions were made about searching for a new direction.

Various speakers told the meeting that the government had merely made "empty promises" about the implementation of the separate racial "homelands" policy, and they demanded that the government set about dismantling the "injustices in the present social structure."

Others warned that the system of apartheid could not continue in South Africa "as an everlasting system," and quoted from the Bible to support claims that justice demanded that political decisions should not be forced on people who have had no part in making them.

They said that it was clear that sophisticated, educated black people had to have a share in government. Among those present were many senior Afrikaans university professors, including the well-known chairman of the Afrikaans Calvinistic Movement, Prof. Tjaart van der Walt, and Prof. Hennie Coetzee, the editor of the extremely influential — and increasingly controversial to Afrikaners — journal *Woord en Daad*, the foremost publication of the reformed church.

One important guest speaker was Prof. Erika Theron, from the rival Afrikaans university town of Stellenbosch in the Cape Province. She had no more comfort for the government than had any of the other speakers.

She served as chairman of the government-appointed multi-racial Theron Commission, which investigated the social, economic and political condition of South Africa's more than 2 million coloured people (people of mixed race) only to have the government throw out important political and social recommendations within weeks of publication of the commission report.

Breaking a long silence, Prof. Theron told the Calvinist meeting that the way the government had "pulled the carpet" from under her commission was one of the reasons for the recent rioting in coloureds in the streets of Cape Town.

She warned that by acting the way it did, the government had rejected proposals that would have brought the coloured people into a closer relationship with the whites.

She denied that anything positive for coloured people had come about through the National Party government's policies in the more than 25 years it had been in power. She said, in fact, that dangerous polarisation between white people and the coloured people had been developed systematically "in the name of apartheid."

The government's immediate response to this damning indictment was an appeal to Prof. Theron from the Cape leader of the National Party, P. W. Botha, who is also Minister of Defence, for her please not to say "unfriendly things." He urged her to "stay calm" and promised that "everything will come right" in time.

It was an unconvincing reply to the shattering indictment presented by the Potchefstroom Calvinists.

Filler: The largest doors in the world are the four in the Vehicle Assembly Building near Cape Kennedy, Florida, with a height of 460 ft. (140 m.).

Filler: The longest record ironing marathon was one by Mrs. J. Maassen, 37, after hours, 32 min., in Melbourne, Australia on 9 March 1973.



ROYAL FAMILY LEAVES FOR THE BALL — Queen Elizabeth II and other members of Britain's Royal Family are pictured at Holyrood House in Edinburgh, Scotland, recently before leaving to attend the Royal Company of Archers' Tercentenary Ball. With The Queen are Princess Anne (left), Princess Margaret and Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh. The ladies are wearing the sash of the Royal Stewart clan. The Royal Company of Archers, who act as the Queen's bodyguard in Scotland, are celebrating their 300th birthday.



Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

THURSDAY, NOV. 4
Your birthday today: Get set for an extended period of normal developments with that you already have or an organize on a regular basis. Take special care to avoid unstable or impractical situations. Relationships tender; later on you wonder how you got into the role you play. Today's natives have nothing to chance even it's better that way. Those on this year expect a great deal from life and people around them, need plenty of companionship.

Aries (March 21-April 19): Rush solutions create more difficulty later. Let nature take its course with as little trouble from you as possible. Others change their minds.

Taurus (April 20-May 20): Even those convinced of their rightness scatter wary. Bide your time and Saturday as the target of important decisions. Meanwhile, you must take cautions.

Gemini (May 21-June 20): Like enthusiastic friends and their ideas in good humor, but don't follow them. Allow the dust to settle and look for better formation. Ignore gossip.

Cancer (June 21-July 22): Make your point early, then along for the ride. Others won't take advice and must find out the hard way. The next opportunity to offer a hand is this weekend.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22): People hesitate. Stay out of adventures. Your attention wanders. Leave plans and appointments open to fit shifting conditions.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): The urge is strong to clear out the useless, outdated, unprofitable. Be wary of making plans right now.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): Once you've made your best move, it's largely a matter of waiting for results and others' reactions. Disregard preliminary formulations and leave room for extensive changes.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): Your responsibility becomes complicated beyond expectations, but it's nothing to get upset over. Check things out, ask advice and rearrange, but don't cut loose with remarks.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): Collect what is available early, then be skeptical about the merits of trying for more. It will be some time before you get effective cooperation.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): Stay aloof for a couple of days and try to get away from it all, your imagination runs ahead of you, stir more demand than can be competently filled.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Investigate scholarly, technical or mysterious incidents. Make explicit notes. Give yourself plenty of time to figure out the meaning of events.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20): Keep a soft word ready for people in distress or under tension. Routine goes in circles; check facts and figures as each round passes. Mind your business.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



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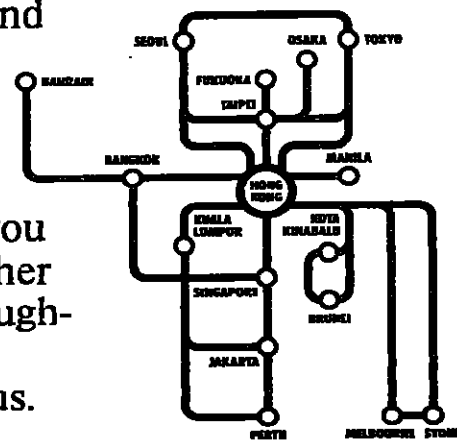
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JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TREHB

ENATE

RAWAY

ICCSAU

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: BRAVE JERKY EXTENT CANINE
Answer: The way to a girl's heart—A VEIN

ROSSWORD PUZZLE

24. Enclosed
27. For each
28. Rock whiting
29. Hunting
30. Poison
31. Cake
32. Pest
33. Wrath
34. Anglo-Saxon king
35. Token of victory
36. Furious
37. Bolt
38. Salt peter
39. Ingress
40. Tackle

PLANT OPAL
TOILER ALGA
CHIMERA FIRM
HASP OCA GEE
AWE FLETCHER
POI LOTS
TOUR LAW
SHUTTLES ADS
HAT EAT GLUE
ELLS PHALANX
LIEU SALUTE
FATE ELATE

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN
1. Phase
2. Corroded
3. River island
4. Met secretly
5. Thespian
6. Clear and true
7. Part of "to be"
8. Plunder
9. Knitted fabric
10. Mineral springs
11. Blissful gardens
12. In what way
13. Chimney
14. Distinctive quality
15. Challenging
16. Embers
17. Grown together
18. Space-vehicle booster
19. Average
20. Light two-wheeled cart
21. Lariat
22. Bury
23. Southsayer
24. Anxiety
25. Soak flax
26. Meadow barley

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

© 26 min. AP Newsfeatures 11-4 39. Meadow barley

American shares fall on European markets

LONDON, Nov. 3 (R). — American shares fell sharply on European markets today as Mr. Jimmy Carter's presidential election victory kindled fears of renewed inflation in the United States.

The dollar slipped against the stronger European currencies, on an uncertain foreign exchange market.

Selling in Switzerland, Holland and West Germany clipped U.S. dollar stocks by up to \$1. International Business Machines (IBM) shares were down by \$1.50.

Many traders said they feared the new Carter administration could over-stimulate the U.S. economy in its efforts to reverse the slowdown in business activity since June.

At 5.5 per cent, the annual U.S. inflation rate compares with West Germany's four per cent and Switzerland's exceptional one per cent. Businessmen in both countries are big investors in U.S. securities.

The European reaction was followed by an initial thumbs-down from Wall Street. Within half an hour of the start of trading in New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average was down 14 points.

New York analysts said they had expected an adverse market impact because of the generally pro-Republican sentiment on Wall Street.

Among the early losers were IBM, Ford Motors, Burroughs, Xerox, Disney, National Semiconduc-

tor, and Digital Equipment. Yet there were signs in Europe that the negative reaction might be short-lived.

There was no panic selling of U.S. stocks by large European institutional investors, and many of them expressed optimism about Wall Street's medium-term outlook.

In London, British Prime Minister James Callaghan said the stock market reaction showed brokers expected inflationary measures by the new administration, which should benefit world trade.

Some banks and insurance companies held policy meetings to assess their United States investment programmes in the light of the presidential election.

Banking sources acknowledged that it would take some time for any change of direction in economic policy to have an impact.

The president-elect will not take office until January, after President Ford has submitted his final budget to Congress covering the 1978 financial year, which does not begin until Oct. 1, 1977.

Although Mr. Carter will almost certainly submit supplementary proposals of his own, Reuter reports from Washington said he would not have much time to make radical changes in the thrust of existing policies.

On the London bullion market meanwhile gold was quoted \$3.35 up at the afternoon fix at \$125.85.

House, Senate results give Carter big boost

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (R). — Jimmy Carter will have a solid base of legislative support when he becomes president next year with the Senate and the House of Representatives firmly under Democratic control.

In the Senate, where 33 of the 100 seats were at stake in the election, the Democrats held their present margin over the Republicans of 61 to 38, plus one independent — Harry Byrd of Virginia — who works with the Democrats.

The Democrats also kept their two-to-one margin in the House of Representatives, where all 435 seats were at stake. With only five races undecided, the ratio was 288 to 142. The party division this year was 290 to 145.

A surprise was the large number of Senate incumbents who lost — nine. With eight senators not running for reelection, this means there will be 17 novices in next year's Senate, the most since 1958.

The Republicans gained in Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah and Wyoming.

The biggest Democratic victory came in New York, where former U.N. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan

beat Republican James Buckley for a Senate seat from New York by 500,000 votes.

Democrats also seized Republican Senate seats in Arizona, Hawaii, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Familiar faces returning to the Senate include Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy in Massachusetts and veteran Democrat Hubert Humphrey in Wisconsin, who recently underwent an operation for the removal of a cancerous bladder and campaigned mainly from his bedside.

Another Democratic winner was former presidential contender Senator Henry Jackson of Washington State.

In the race for the governorships the Democrats held 37 out of 50, a net gain of one, following elections in 14 states.

The definitive results showed that there were eight Democrats and six Republicans in the 14 states before the elections, and today there are nine Democrats and five Republicans.

There are 37 Democratic governors, 12 Republicans and one independent.

India to extend parliament for another year

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3 (R). — The Indian government today introduced a bill in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament) to extend its life by one year.

The bill was certain to be passed because the ruling Congress Party of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has an overwhelming majority in the two-chamber parliament.

It was the second one-year extension sought by the government. The last general elections in India were held in March 1971 and the

parliament was elected for five years. Elections will now be due in 1978.

Nearly all the opposition parties have opposed the government move to extend the life of the current parliament.

Mr. Era Sezhian, a member of parliament for the influential Dravidian Welfare Party (DMK), told the house the government action was immoral, improper and a negation of parliament and the constitution.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

After an initial marking down, following the election of Jimmy Carter as President of the United States, shares rallied strongly on the stock exchange Wednesday. Behind the change in sentiment was the recovery of the pound on foreign exchanges and the growing prospect of a fresh package of measures from the government in the near future.

Despite the sharp drop on Wall Street at its reopening, shares here held on to their gains with the Financial Times index closing 6.7 points higher at 290.3.

Leaders such as ICI, Beecham, Guest Keen, Tube Investment and Unilever advanced several pence and Glaxo put on a spurt on speculative buying. Tilts were in good form too chalking up rises extending to half a point. Banks, insurances and properties made headway. Golds meanwhile followed the bullion price higher and the better sentiment spread to the rest of the mining section.

Sharply contrasting was a heavy fall in British Petroleum which dropped some 30 pence or 4.5 per cent due to a bout of selling although losses elsewhere in the list were relatively small.

Amongst other with dull Japanese stocks, Canon made a useful advance.



HER SON'S THE PRESIDENT — Mrs. Lillian Carter, mother of Mr. Jimmy Carter, displays her Jimmy Won T-Shirt at the train station in Plains Wednesday after Mr. Carter was declared the winner in the presidential election. (AP wirephoto).

Britain submits timetable leading to Rhodesian independence

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (Agencies). — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith left here today for home to attend to government business, leaving behind a ministerial delegation to continue talks with black nationalist leaders at a British-sponsored conference on the future of the breakaway colony.

Meanwhile last-minute consultations between African nationalists at the conference today forced the cancellation of an important black-white meeting to draw up a time-table for legal independence in Rhodesia.

The surprise development came only hours before Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith, whose white delegation is confronting four black nationalist teams at the conference, left Geneva for home.

Legal experts from all five delegations and from Britain were scheduled to hold private talks this morning to draw up a blueprint for legal independence to present to an informal heads of delegation round-table meeting.

But with three sets of lawyers, including Mr. Smith's representatives, assembled in Geneva's Palais des Nations, nationalist leaders Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe sent an emissary to say they were still conferring and would not be able to send their experts to the talks.

Nationalist sources said the two men, grouped in a loose political alliance called the "patriotic front," were trying to "harmonise their positions" on the time-table for independence.

The African nationalists want legal independence on Sept. 1, 1977, but Mr. Smith told them yesterday that it could take 23 months to achieve, according to African nationalist sources.

The delegation leaders — Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr. Smith — met this afternoon for their second round of discussions in two days despite the cancellation of the legal experts' meeting.

Instead of a paper worked out by all the legal experts, they had before them a draft document submitted by Britain setting out a time-table for the various constitutional steps needed before independence.

In a related development, this week's hot pursuit raid into Mozambique by Rhodesia security forces had "stopped until Christmas at least" a planned massive guerrilla offensive into Rhodesia allegedly designed to coincide with the talks in Geneva, an official spokesman told Rhodesian and foreign journalists in Mount Darwin — a northeastern Rhodesian town — today.

The party of newsmen had been flown to the northeastern operational zone today to be briefed on the scope and targets of the pursuit operation launched on Sunday morning into Mozambique after three whites had been killed during guerrilla attacks on farms near the border last week.

The spokesman, Assistant Commissioner Mike Edden, officer commanding the special branch in the northeast, gave an account of some material aspects of the raid.

ds, but did not give any details of casualties during the three-day operation, except to say that reports of "one thousand guerrillas killed" were exaggerated.

The spokesman also said that Rhodesian casualties were "not heavy", and that as far as he knew no members of the Frelimo forces in Mozambique had been killed and that there had been no civilian casualties.

In Dar Es Salaam, leaders of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) People's Army (ZIPA) said the recent Rhodesian raid on guerrilla camps in Mozambique had not had "the desired effect".

ZIPA commented that the raid was "only a reflection of the desperation of the racist regime".

In a separate development, the

victory of Jimmy Carter as the new United States President has introduced a new element of uncertainty in the conference here on Rhodesia which started last week.

The Rhodesian delegation refused to comment on the result, which places Prime Minister Ian Smith in an even more delicate situation.

His whole position was based on promises that he claimed were made to him by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger over the transfer of white power to the black majority.

The promises do not form any part of a signed official document and there is a possibility that the new American administration will not make its own policy clear for some time.

Concorde in Manila on first leg of tour

MANILA, Nov. 3 (AFP). — The Concorde supersonic airliner arrived in Manila today on the first leg of a demonstration trip in Asia for potential buyers or leasers.

On board was a high-level French economic mission, led by French External Commerce Minister Andre Rossi, which will hold talks with President Ferdinand Marcos and other government officials on possible expansion of trade between France and the Philippines.

The Concorde landed at the Manila airport at 13.45 local time, its second trip to this Philippine capital in a month. The Concorde made its first commercial flight to Asia last Oct. 3 when it brought in delegates to the Manila meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Manufactured by Aerospatiale of France and British Aircraft Corporation, the airliner is on a 53,000-km. sales promotion trip that will also take in Hong Kong, Jakarta, Singapore and Seoul.

Four of the present Concorde series are still unsold, and the

French and British governments are studying prospects of leasing them out.

Back in London, Britain and France decided yesterday to study possible new production of subsonic planes as a matter of priority, though also agreeing in principle on possible development of a "super-Concorde" for the 1990s to replace the existing Concorde airliner.

British Minister of State for Industry Gerald Kaufman and French Secretary of State for Transport Marcel Cavaillès, at semi-annual talks, called on their industries to report within the next two months on possible collaboration for 200-seat and 160-seat planes.

The "subsonics" would be the daily bread of aeronautical construction in the next few years, Mr. Kaufman commented later.

The two countries were meanwhile determined to complete their programme for 16 Concorde, while maintaining production equipment, a communiqué added.

Jimmy Carter makes it home

[Continued from page 1] Support in public opinion polls, fine weather contributed to a turnout of some 57 per cent of the 150 million eligible voters yesterday, countering fears among Democrats of a low poll which could have worked against them.

In his campaign, Mr. Carter stressed that he had no ties with big government in Washington or with organised politics. He pledged to reduce inflation, cut unemployment, streamline the federal bureaucracy and end any lingering divisiveness in the country.

He also undertook to reform the tax system, removing benefits from higher income groups, and to prune \$7 billion from the defence budget, a step which Mr. Ford described as dangerous to U.S. security.

Both campaigns were marked by verbal slips, such as Mr. Carter's remarks about ethnic purity which briefly threatened his black vote and Mr. Ford's comment that Eastern Europe was not dominated by the Soviet Union.

Between now and his inaugura-

tion on Jan. 20, Mr. Carter will concentrate on the transition of power, stepping up his policy briefings and selecting a cabinet.

While the mood in the White House was grim today, the small peanut-farming town of Plains, Georgia, was exultant over the success of its most famous son.

Standing on the platform of the Plains railway station, which served as his political headquarters, Mr. Carter told a cheering crowd at dawn: "I came all the way through 22 months until..."

Emotion choked off his voice there, but he soon recovered and told the crowd that the sun was rising on a beautiful new day for the United States.

The news that he had won came to Mr. Carter earlier during the night while he was sitting with his family in a hotel room in the Georgia state capital of Atlanta.

As the news flashed onto the television screen in front of him, Mr. Carter jumped from his chair, clapped his hands and shouted joyfully "All right!" before kissing and hugging his family.

Israel seems certain to join UNESCO's European regional group

NAIROBI, Nov. 3 (R). — The Soviet Union today failed in an attempt to block a proposal which should enable Israel to join UNESCO's European regional group two years after its UNESCO membership was denied.

The Soviet defeat occurred during a meeting of the Political Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) — one of three commissions set up to help the organisation's biennial conference.

At the last general conference in 1974, Israel's application for membership of the European group was rejected, prompting the United States to retaliate by cutting off its contributions to UNESCO. It still owes the whole of its 1975-76 contributions totalling some \$38 million.

Today, the commission voted overwhelmingly in favour of UNESCO Executive Board proposal that every member state should enable Israel to join the organisation's regional activities. The vote was 68 for, against and 14 abstention.

The executive board proposal which also allows states to apply for membership of the region of their choice, now goes to the biennial session of the conference for a final debate.

In today's debate, the Soviet Union demanded to know why Israel should belong to the European group of which it was geographically not a part, and as it opposed all such moves in Israel's favour until the Jewish state complied with UNESCO resolutions.

Israel has disregarded seven UNESCO resolutions including one to stop excavating Moslem sites in occupied Jerusalem.

Spanish press speaks of Suarez-Francoist pact

MADRID, Nov. 3 (AFP). — Only a few days before the Spanish Cortes begins its debate on the government's political reform bill, political tension in Madrid has risen markedly in the wake of rumors of a pact between the government and Francoist rightists.

According to the rumors, reflected in yesterday's press, Premier Adolfo Suarez' government has agreed to water down its bill in order to get enough votes in the Cortes to ensure approval of its move towards democratisation of Spain.

Madrid political observers are speculating that the reported pact may call for a kind of democracy based on restricted suffrage or some type of mixed arrangement combining the Francoist "organic" system with the more usual sort of democratic system prevailing in other Western countries.

Well-informed sources have reported that the pact resulted from several weeks of negotiations between the Suarez government and various blocs in the Cortes. Despite all kinds of pressure from the government, its efforts were reportedly insufficient to get a majority for its proposed reform programme in parliament.

Hence Mr. Suarez has had to seek an accord with the Francoist groups naturally are good teams with other people in the Francoist camp.

The evening newspaper Diar 16 said in an editorial entitled "Pact or blackmail?" that if a rumor of an agreement is correct, "democracy would be a fruit of a tie between the government and the People's Alliance. This tie may lead to the people recovering something less than their sovereignty, since the members of the alliance include some of the best-known wolves of dictatorship, who will try to do everything they can of the regime."

In another development, Madrid daily newspaper El P said yesterday that police were going to step up moves against leftist groups. It said the police had recently arrested 80 alleged leftists in various regions of Spain.

The newspaper said police moves were aimed at breaking groups to the left of the Communist Party, such as terrorists, Maoists, Trotskyists and anarchists.

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